

OUR NATION'S RULERS.

The Men Who Have Filled the Presidential Chair.

Sketch of the Electoral College and Its Operations.

A Bit of Political History That Will Prove Interesting.

Portraits of Presidents Since the Organization of the Republic.

Both political parties having concluded their conventions, placed their candidates in the field it is not uninteresting to note some of the history connected with the formation and growth of the Electoral College which should be given, coupled with the portrait of every President of the United States since the foundation of our Republic.

There have been but two instances where the unanimous vote of the Electoral College was given to a candidate—in 1789 and 1796, when Washington and Adams were elected. The Electoral College which chose Gen. Washington as the first President was composed of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, with a total of 99 votes. Adams, who was elected Vice-President, received 34 of those votes, the electors then voting for the remaining 65. The next instance of a unanimous vote should be elected President, the man receiving the next highest being declared Vice-President. In 1796 Washington came before the Electoral College a second time and received the votes of all the States, the total vote then being, by the acceptance of the compact by other States, increased to 102. Adams carried all the States with the exception of New York, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia, with a total of 77 votes.



GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In 1796 Gen. Washington was offered the Presidency for a third time. Then it was that he wrote a letter declining to hold the office further and stating in so many words that two terms were all that any man was justified in holding the office and believing that it would be against the genius of American government for any man to serve longer than two. He retired from public life, returned to his farm, lived an easy life of an American farmer, giving his advice and counsel when asked for and died at a ripe old age, after having led a blameless life, and was buried at Mount Vernon, where his tomb is visited by hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizens.

John Adams was elected President in 1797, receiving a total of 71 votes. It was the first instance where a Vice-President succeeded to the Presidency. He had as associates on his ticket Thomas Jefferson, one of the illustrious patriots of that day. The States in the Electoral College divided their votes between the two men for President and Vice-President, Jefferson getting 14 of the 15 votes in Pennsylvania, 4 of the 11 in Maryland, 20 of the 21 in Virginia, all of Kentucky, 11 of the 12 in North Carolina, and all of Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, a total of 65 votes.



JOHN ADAMS.
Adams, therefore, only defeated Jefferson for the Presidency for the third term of that office in the history of the Republic by three votes. The vote for Mr. Adams consisted of all of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia, one in North Carolina and seven in Maryland. He filled his term with distinction and credit, but did not live on the most important measures which affected the growth of the country, and the general invitation to foreign immigration, which called him, and when he ran a second time, for the first time in the new country, there was an animated canvass, with two parties and two tickets. Therein Jefferson, who had been Vice-President with

Adams, was nominated, with Aaron Burr as Vice-President, while Adams and Pinckney made up the opposing ticket. The contest was a hot one and full of bitterness. The election was thrown into the House, which decided in favor of the Jefferson and Burr ticket.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Jefferson ran for a second term with Clinton, his opponent being Pinckney, who had been defeated a term before for Vice-President on the ticket with Adams, now on the Presidential ticket and King for Vice-President. It was a one-sided election. Jefferson and Clinton sweeping the country, Pinckney and King receiving only the votes of Connecticut, Delaware, and two of the eleven votes of Maryland, or a total of fourteen votes, against 169 for Jefferson and Clinton. Noting defeat, Pinckney and King made another race for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency four years afterward, having as their opponents James Madison and Clinton.



JAMES MADISON.

Pinkney and King made extraordinary efforts to secure the election and to retrieve the defeat they had suffered in the success of Jefferson and Clinton. Madison and Clinton were, however, successful, receiving 125 votes against 47 for Pinckney. Madison and Gerry formed the ticket on the one side at the next election against Clinton and Ingersoll. Madison gained six votes in the Electoral College, his opponents receiving but eighty-nine votes. It was in this election that its mate to Clinton and Ingersoll, and did New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and five of the eleven votes of Maryland. At the next election Monroe, a cooperator of Madison and Jefferson, headed the ticket with Tompkins for Vice-President, against King with Howard for Vice-President. On this occasion Monroe carried New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, three of the New England States, and a good portion of the South, giving him a total in the Electoral College of 183. King and Howard receiving only the votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware, or a total of 51 votes.



JAMES MONROE.

The following year Harrison, Harrison to the front again as a candidate for the Presidency, and made what was known as the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, his Vice-President being John Tyler. It was a wild, lop-sided and hard-side canvas. The people were taken by storm and swept Harrison into office by an enormous vote of 201 to 60. He carried all the States except New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas. He lived out his term, his term ending in 1841, when Tyler became President. Tyler's administration was far from successful, and upon the expiration of his term of office he retired into private life in Virginia.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The choice was reached on the first ballot, Adams securing 15 States, Jackson 7, and Crawford 4. In the Electoral College Clay had 4 of the 35 votes of New York, Connecticut, Ohio and Missouri, giving a total of 57 votes. Jackson's total vote was 90, Crawford's 41 and Adams' 38, making the latter President. At the following term Andrew Jackson and J. C. Calhoun ran on the Democratic ticket against Adams and Bush, the Whig ticket. It was a warm contest, but the election was decided, making it an exceedingly interesting one. The election was decided in the Electoral College, but the States were divided in the Senate and Calhoun receiving 9 of 9 in Maine, 20 of the 26 in New York, 5 of the 12 in Maryland, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Mississippi—a total of 152. Polk was nominated for the Presidency, while Clay was chosen for Vice-President. The campaign was a memorable one. The friends of Clay made a desperate effort to put the



ANDREW JACKSON.

Jackson ran a second time, but had engendered many bitter hatreds. His action with regard to the United States Bank and other matters, his firmness, and the manner in which he treated the claims of others, made the campaign a bitter one, but he carried the election. Martin Van Buren ran on the ticket with him, and received 125 votes this time, capturing New York, while Clay and Sergeant only obtained 40 votes, consisting of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and 5 of the 8 votes of Maryland.

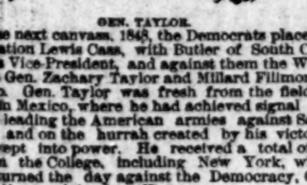


MARTIN VAN BUREN.

At the next election Harrison and Johnson ran on the Democratic ticket against Wm. Henry Harrison and De Graffenreid as representatives of the Whig party. The Democrats carried the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, and West Virginia, giving him a total of 183, while the Harrison ticket secured only Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, numbering 56 votes.



Leader of the Whig party in the Presidential chair, he was nominated for the Vice-President, and ran in the State of New York on a free soil platform with which Martin Van Buren had become identified. The Whigs, however, did not succeed in carrying the State away from Clay and Sergeant, who carried the State 125 to 102. The vote in the Electoral College stood for Polk and Dallas 170, and for Clay and Frelinghuysen 106.



GEN. TAYLOR.

In the next canvass, 1844, the Democrats placed in nomination Lewis Cass, with South Carolina as Vice-President, and against them the Whigs put Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. Gen. Taylor was fresh from the fields of battle in Mexico, where he had achieved signal success in the American armies against Santa Anna, and on this account greatly won over by the voters. He received a total of 163 votes in the College, including New York, which had voted for Cass, while Fillmore, De Graffenreid and Butler received but 127 votes.



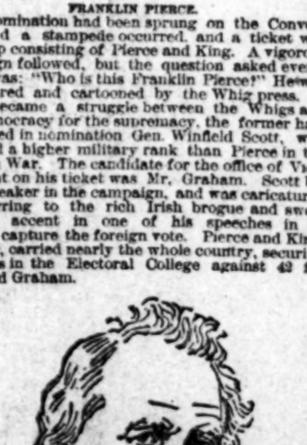
MILLARD FILLMORE.

General Taylor did not live out his term, but like Harrison, died in the White House, and Millard Fillmore became President. His administration was conservative and on the whole successful. In the next campaign the Democratic Convention had a prominent seat, and friends of the various candidates were divided into more or less groups the day, and the nomination went to Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, who had served in the Mexican War, and had been hitherto unknown in public life.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson succeeded as Vice-President to the Presidency, and ordered the execution of Mrs. Surratt, at whose house it was alleged that she was plotting to kill Mr. Lincoln. General Hancock believed in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, and sought to avoid the execution, but the influence of Edward M. Stanton, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War, was great, and he declined a reprieve. During his term Mr. Johnson made a tour of the country, spending half of the time traveling round the circle on a re-nomination hunt. Mr. Johnson was elected to Congress afterwards and served two terms, and in 1865 he was elected to the Senate. He was a member of the Radical wing of the party, and was a strong advocate of the 13th Amendment, but was defeated by Horatio Seymour of New York, the President of the Convention, and Frank P. Blair of Missouri were chosen.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

His nomination had been sprung on the Convention, and a shamming and amateurish effort was made up consisting of Pierce and King. A vigorous campaign followed, but the question asked everywhere was, "Who is this Franklin Pierce?" He was finally chosen, and the Whigs and the Democracy for the supremacy, the former having 171 to 105. Gen. Scott, who had held a higher military rank than Pierce in the Mexican War, the candidate for the office of Vice-President in his campaign, was called Pierce as referring to the rich Irish brogue and sweet General, and made a great success in an effort to capture the foreign vote. Pierce was in King, however, carried nearly the whole country, securing 254 votes in the Electoral College against 42 for Scott and Graham.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The cause of Gen. Garfield was cut short by a bullet from the hand of an assassin. His long period of suffering, his death at Elberon, the deep grief of all civilised nations and the magnanimous money offering of the people to his bereaved widow and son, the generous and touching behavior of the people. Chester Allan Arthur succeeded to him as President. He reorganized his Cabinet, Mr. Blaine was made Secretary of State, and Mr. Tilden turned his back, it is charged, against the very man who elevated him to power. At the recent Republican Convention in Cincinnati, Mr. Arthur was the only candidate, but he was known and supported by Blaine in four rounds. Now comes the tug-of-war between Blaine and Cleveland, with all the chances in favor of New York's Reform Governor.

people were defrauded out of their votes. The Republicans in their convention at Cincinnati defeated Blaine and supported Tilden and Hendricks, a man named Rutherford B. Hayes of Fremont, Ohio, with William A. Wheeler of Franklin County, N. Y., and George H. Pendleton of Cincinnati as his "Fathers." The Democrats met at St. Louis and, despite their strong and personally hostile opposition to the war, gave it their support. Gen. George H. Pendleton of Ohio, and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana. The contest was a memorable one. Again all the majorities of the Union were on the side of the war and live for the future. The returns in November proved that Tilden and Hendricks had been chosen, but General Grant, who had been nominated to retain the Republican party in power despite the will of the people. Many Democrats felt that Mr. Tilden was the man for the position of President. It was stated on good authority that the then Union General, George B. McClellan, proposed to be the president, and that he was seconded. This should be made such an attempt. As a compromise an Electoral Commission was named by Congress, Judges Bradish of the United States Supreme Court to be the presiding officer. It met, and the motion was submitted. Tilden was cheated out of the election, and Hendricks was elected. Tilden and one vote in Oregon, and Hayes was seated on an electoral vote of 183 to 184, the vote in the Commission being 8 to 7.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

In 1869 Blaine was again defeated for the Republican nomination as Gen. Grant, who had been a third term, and James A. Garfield of Ohio was chosen. Chester A. Arthur of New York was nominated in Cincinnati, and was chosen to be Vice-President. The Democrats met in Cincinnati, and selected Tilden and Hendricks. Tammany Hall opposed it, and when the convention was ready to nominate, Tilden was nominated. A. G. Tilden was positively declining to be a candidate, and Gen. W. S. Hancock was nominated, with William H. English as his running mate. Hancock was elected after an intensely bitter campaign, New York electing him. His vote in the Electoral College was 214 to 185 for Garfield.



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A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

How a Young Pennsylvanian Got Away with His Newly-Made Brother-in-Law.

HARRISBURG, July 19.—Samuel A. Adams, well-known here, was divorced from his wife, formerly Miss Gray, some time ago. Recently he married Miss Lizzie Karus, who wished him but had previously been engaged to Philadelphia. Adams, however, came here as guest of the young wife's parents to spend their honeymoon. Early yesterday morning the residents of North Ninth street were startled by the continuous ringing of the door-bell at the home of Mr. Karus, where Adams and his wife were. "Is that man Adams here?" inquired a young man.

"Yes," came the reply.

"Well, I'll be hanged till 12 o'clock to day to leave. If he don't be carried out a corpse."

The speaker was a brother of the wife of Adams. He had just arrived.

HEARD OF HER MARRIAGE.

At the time he made the threat he went on to give details of the marriage. He was a well-known gentleman at the window and the leading neighbor. He did not, by any means, contain fastidious. When he concluded he entered the house and created quite a commotion. Adams' wife, Mrs. Adams, and himself and Adams stepped out of a rear door and registered at the Hershey Hotel, after daylight he met his wife and they went to a boarding-house with the determination to go from the city on the afternoon train. This appears, was not the case, the brother had a carriage. He determined if he had to keep his sister himself. Accordingly he secured a team, drove to their new quarters and secured a room. An hour later the news of the sensational day occurred. Thereupon he jumped from his vehicle and gave Adams a piece of his mind, under which the woman.

COULD LIKE A CHILD.

Then he caught hold of his sister, and, being a bold fellow, lifted her into the vehicle and said, "Adams, I am your husband, and you are my wife." Adams tried to get his wife to meet him later, but he was compelled to go to Philadelphia on the 4 o'clock train without her.

Books Received.

(From the St. Louis Stationery and Book Company, 67 and 68 North Fourth street.)

THE FAIRIES. By Mrs. S. H. Graham Clark. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1884.

HANDBOOK OF SUMMER RESORTS. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1884.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE. By Hon. Wm. P. Atkinson. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1884.

TALES, ESSAYS AND POEMS. By John and Anne Taylor. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1884.

PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER. By John Leech. New York: Appleton & Co. 1884.

FAMOUS FAMILIES. Extracts from "Famous Families." By Mrs. E. R. Pease. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1884.

A PALACE PRISON; OR, THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. New York: Ford, Howard & Hubbell. 1884.

MEN AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Joel Chandler Harris. Boston: H. H. Thomas & Co. 1884.

THE FRANCIS AMERICAN COOKERY BOOK. By Felt J. Underhill. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1884.

TRAVELS IN FAITH, FROM TRADITION TO REASON. By Robert C. Adair. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1884.

THE STORY OF A MAN. A story. By H. H. Newell (Orestes K. Ker) New York: Ford, Howard & Hubbell. 1884.

THE ABSOLUTISM OF THE PRESIDENCY. By Henry C. Brainerd. New York: H. H. Thomas & Co. 1884.

STAGE STUFF; OR, ONE WORLD AS AN OPERA SINGER. By Blanche Roosevelt. New York: Ford, Howard & Hubbell. 1884.

Ice Pitchers, Lowest Prices.

Meredith & Jackson Jewelry Co., 65 and 66



JOHN QUINTY ADAMS.

At the following term Andrew Jackson and C. Calhoun ran on the Democratic ticket against Adams and Webster. It was a warm contest, but the election was decided in the Electoral College, Jackson receiving 174, and Calhoun 102.



JOHN TYLER.

Many years afterwards the people of that section, with a desire to put an indignity upon him, appointed him to a road in the mountains. He accepted the emergency, got even with those who appointed him and sought to slight him, endeavoring every one of them to contribute to his discomforts, and took extreme delight in standing over those who preferred to work out their assessments and seeing that they made full time.



JAMES K. POLK.

The campaign in 1844 was a triangular fight. Jas. K. Polk, the candidate of the Democrats, was the sturdy old Democrat of Tennessee—whom was the name of the place where he lived at Lancaster—was nominated for the Presidency. The Whig party had passed away. The death of Daniel Webster had broken it up, and the Republican party came into existence and made its first political fight against Jas. K. Polk.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The principles laid down in its platform were free trade, the Homestead Act, the Pacific Railroad, the suppression of the anti-slave crusade. C. Fremont was nominated for President and W

SIR LEPEL'S LOOSENESS.

An Irritated and Captious Cad on America and the Americans.

Critic Dissects Sir Lepel Griffin's Views
How English Toryism Regards
Modern Democracy.

Nym Critic in the N. Y. World.

I have read Sir Lepel Griffin's book on America with genuine interest, not from the press for a long time. It has all the faults and not a few of the virtues that one is sure to see anywhere in the singular Saxon, and both virtues and vices are exhibited in it. I have read much for nothing, but the fixed English standard that must awaken and keep alive to the end of the book a strong admiration for the fellows frank, obdurate and imperturbable cockneys.

It is fitting to be pretty well understood throughout the world of intelligence and criticism that the culture of Great Britain, however thorough and manly, has with centuries grown a Chinese wall around the empire which fosters it, and the possibility of its being overthrown can never be seriously considered.

The great food-producing industries of Chicago may not charm the jaded senses of an aristocratic lounging, but they are helping to fit the world to the taste of the British. Men like Oscar Wilde, and even like Ruskin and Matthew Arnold, say to nothing of this hypersensitive dawler, insist that things shall be nice before they are feasible. They appear to be giving up the pretentiousness of the ruffians overlooking its comforts.

I shall never forget Matthew Arnold's reply to my question—if he thought any other country could have taken a wood-chopper and made him the first president of a large, hard, capable and strong nation.

"An—the fact is I have never seen it—I must look it up."

The reason why he had never seen it was that his author was a wood-chopper, and I had to refer for it to several English school-books which

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Sir Lepel Griffin saw only the vulgar sum of Europe cast upon our shores; he held his nose and passed on. Here was Wordsworth's stolid countryman at last.

It is interesting to observe that the "bigness" of America irritates Sir Lepel more than anything else. He never understands that his numerous objections to the size of the country are not the result of a desire for facilities which have been dwarfed by a narrow outlook. Like a man nurtured and raised in the luxurious confines of a sombre room, the glare of the sunlight and the reach of an open vista with its incalculable possibilities, are to him almost a certain familiarity with the new horizon to get the "accommodation" of vision. And that to a thorough Briton is perfidy and disloyalty.

This sort of apprehension, accustomed to take in an entire film in an ordinary field glass, and run down all its boundaries on a grousing-hunt expedition, gets blue in the face when asked to comprehend an empire, reaching over zones and compassing a continent. Even English imperialists are not so far-sighted as to draw the pattern of the Saturday Review from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and summarize all the scenery of the earth and all the human types thereof in standard eight by ten cynicism.

His apprehensions in this dilemma become effeminate and tame, wearied with its effort, to a few glaring details.

Sir Lepel reminds one of a man brought up somewhere in the heart of an arid desert, and who has heard all his life of the beauty and magnificence of the ocean but has never seen it. At least he has the right to hope it will serve for himself this "mighty monster" and plants himself on an estuary where the conduits of its city empty. His report is painful.

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Republican institutions have had a trial for a hundred years, and, so far as outsiders can judge, their failure is complete.

It is the spirit of the book! Its author came to the country with an ingrained and obdurate antipathy to Republican institutions, and he spent a few months running up and down the country to find some corroborations of his antipathy.

It does not interest us to combat his opinions. At the worst they will only produce a smile on the faces of the English. But it does interest us to pass on to note how narrow a vision and unyielding the judgment of the titled and intelligent Briton when he ventures outside of the London fog.

In his reports of the big things of America he says:

"A stranger were to ask an intelligent and well-informed American what in his opinion was the best thing worth seeing in the United States, he would probably name the pork-packing establishments at Chicago. To this feature he adds, 'Like Michel's skull, all must die.'

The young beauty on her honeymoon tour, the statesman, the tourist, all are drawn by some mysterious fascination to the shambles."

"The only sight which in American eyes distinguishes the文明 of Chicago from the savagery of Ningpo and its chief port is its height in being the largest waterfall in the world, with greater capacity than any other for producing by water power those manufactured abominations which as American fashions are gradually debasing the taste of the civilized world."

There is not a bit of sting in this. The moment a disputant or a critic gets mad and exhibits his spite, the Americans are the best-tempered people in the world. And as if the author could not control his fury, he adds:

"On a small island midway across the American fall the authorities of the State of New York, whose names I could hand down to everlasting infamy. I noted with interest that New York officials are already as infamous as it is possible for officials to be—having permitted the erection of a paper mill, hideous in its architectural deformity, and blighting with a curse the beauty of Ningpo. The courage of the American people is so acute, that I am disposed to consider a visit to Niagara a source of more pain than pleasure."

On his sympathy with this Hawthornean in his irritation and limitation. He never learned while he was in New York that the infamous officials, instead of wasting their efforts with petty vexation, or with its accompaniment—a scheme which would have been the bane of the dominion that invests Niagara into a grand park, and sweep away at one enactment all the vandalism that has grown up about the falls.

The morbid sensibility which detects the spleen on the great picture, and goes into hysterics over the most trivial scenes, is the big idea of the people themselves, which constitutes a national gallery for the picture.

This shallow particularity shows itself in every attempt to deal with the national economy or resources, or with its politics.

Of the National Yellowstone Park, which is as big as the Counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey together, he can only speak contemptuously. "I want you to understand, he continually says, in a great aside, that bigness is not beauty." In the same way the paper-maker will have his mill over the Mammoth Falls, and the Grand Canyon will be covered with the advertisements of tooth wash and trusses. The Mississippi "is a superb vessel of pen wash, paper and pencil, highly finished and exquisitely carved to the very bone, and doing as much mischief as it can on the way." "As for the Yellowstone Park, I have never met an American who had seen it. We've got a good deal more to do to be fooling around over it."

Roosters With Long Tail Feathers.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

By the steamship City of Tokio there arrived

at San Francisco from China fourteen coops of cockatoos, the Zoological Garden of London. These fowls have been presented at great expense, and come from strains of great antiquity, some of them, it is claimed, having been in the family of a mandarin in Central China for nearly half a century. The remarkable bust note stands on a pedestal in the mess-room at Shoeboxbury, and it is marked Napoleon IV. To think of the brave, bright young man as I knew him, having died as he did, and the poor old widow left to care for the mother who loved him so. After my visit to Chelmsford I never saw either of them again.

Queen Victoria I saw twice while in England, once on the platform of a railway station and a second time walking the grounds of Windsor Castle. The first time she was accompanied by all her suite and probably her faithful John Brown, and the second time she had two little girls with her, the Princesses Alice and Beatrice, sedately in the rear. The Queen looks just as do her pictures, with the exception that her color and her eyes, her mouth and her great figure all give her a very common appearance, and she looks like one who were not a queen, would be called a bare drinker, and from her appearance. There is nothing vulgar nor

that Pike's Peak is higher than Mont Blanc, and every traveled American laughs at European roadways if he has been over the magnificent boulevards of Chicago and New York. But Sir Lepel, if he had any experience with our highways, probably encountered a handbill or two.

All this only shows how absurd it is to try and sum up a civilization or a nation from a purely aesthetic point of view. The exquisite's opinion of political economy, even if expressed in the language of the *London Review*, is apt to be worthless, from its very daintiness.

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It does not interest us to combat his opinions. At the worst they will only produce a smile on the faces of the English. But it does interest us to pass on to note how narrow a vision and unyielding the judgment of the titled and intelligent Briton when he ventures outside of the London fog.

In his reports of the big things of America he says:

"A stranger were to ask an intelligent and well-informed American what in his opinion was the best thing worth seeing in the United States, he would probably name the pork-packing establishments at Chicago. To this feature he adds, 'Like Michel's skull, all must die.'

The young beauty on her honeymoon tour, the statesman, the tourist, all are drawn by some mysterious fascination to the shambles."

"The only sight which in American eyes distinguishes the文明 of Chicago from the savagery of Ningpo and its chief port is its height in being the largest waterfall in the world, with greater capacity than any other for producing by water power those manufactured abominations which as American fashions are gradually debasing the taste of the civilized world."

There is not a bit of sting in this. The moment a disputant or a critic gets mad and exhibits his spite, the Americans are the best-tempered people in the world. And as if the author could not control his fury, he adds:

"On a small island midway across the American fall the authorities of the State of New York, whose names I could hand down to everlasting infamy. I noted with interest that New York officials are already as infamous as it is possible for officials to be—having permitted the erection of a paper mill, hideous in its architectural deformity, and blighting with a curse the beauty of Ningpo. The courage of the American people is so acute, that I am disposed to consider a visit to Niagara a source of more pain than pleasure."

On his sympathy with this Hawthornean in his irritation and limitation. He never learned while he was in New York that the infamous officials, instead of wasting their efforts with petty vexation, or with its accompaniment—a scheme which would have been the bane of the dominion that invests Niagara into a grand park, and sweep away at one enactment all the vandalism that has grown up about the falls.

The morbid sensibility which detects the spleen on the great picture, and goes into hysterics over the most trivial scenes, is the big idea of the people themselves, which constitutes a national gallery for the picture.

This shallow particularity shows itself in every attempt to deal with the national economy or resources, or with its politics.

Of the National Yellowstone Park, which is as big as the Counties of Kent, Sussex and Surrey together, he can only speak contemptuously. "I want you to understand, he continually says, in a great aside, that bigness is not beauty." In the same way the paper-maker will have his mill over the Mammoth Falls, and the Grand Canyon will be covered with the advertisements of tooth wash and trusses. The Mississippi "is a superb vessel of pen wash, paper and pencil, highly finished and exquisitely carved to the very bone, and doing as much mischief as it can on the way." "As for the Yellowstone Park, I have never met an American who had seen it. We've got a good deal more to do to be fooling around over it."

Roosters With Long Tail Feathers.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

By the steamship City of Tokio there arrived

at San Francisco from China fourteen coops of cockatoos, the Zoological Garden of London. These fowls have been presented at great expense, and come from strains of great antiquity, some of them, it is claimed, having been in the family of a mandarin in Central China for nearly half a century. The remarkable bust note stands on a pedestal in the mess-room at Shoeboxbury, and it is marked Napoleon IV. To think of the brave, bright young man as I knew him, having died as he did, and the poor old widow left to care for the mother who loved him so. After my visit to Chelmsford I never saw either of them again.

Queen Victoria I saw twice while in England, once on the platform of a railway station and a second time walking the grounds of Windsor Castle. The first time she was accompanied by all her suite and probably her faithful John Brown, and the second time she had two little girls with her, the Princesses Alice and Beatrice, sedately in the rear. The Queen looks just as do her pictures, with the exception that her color and her eyes, her mouth and her great figure all give her a very common appearance, and she looks like one who were not a queen, would be called a bare drinker, and from her appearance. There is nothing vulgar nor

THE QUEENS I HAVE SEEN.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, Queen Victoria
and the Empress of Austria.

Olive Harper in New York World.

When I saw the Empress Eugenie, she was living at Camden House, Chelmsford. Her young son, then a bright, frank-looking boy of about 20, went to Shoebury, and during his stay of two weeks his mother came down and remained four days, sleeping in a hotel at Southend and passing her days at the Colonel's house at the school. I visited them there the same day, and in consequence moved my daily walk when I left. I invited my to visit her at Chelmsford. She was accompanied by her suite of several gentlemen, including Dr. Flitton and the Duchess of Malakoff. Her young son, then a bright, frank-looking boy of about 20, went to Shoebury, and during his stay of two weeks his mother came down and remained four days, sleeping in a hotel at Southend and passing her days at the Colonel's house at the school. I visited them there the same day, and in consequence moved my daily walk when I left. I invited my to visit her at Chelmsford. 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SHORT AND SWEET.

What the Coming Social Season in Washington Promises.

The President as a Leader of Society Affairs
Theaters of the Capital City—The Fate
of Many American Girls who Have
Married Foreigners—One Girl who
Was Forced to Black Her Husband's Boots and Then
Horse-Whipped.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Already preparations are beginning for the coming social season and it promises to be a very brilliant one. There is no man who knows better the furies of social life than President Arthur, and as it is to be his last winter in the White House, he will probably make it his best one in a social way. Mrs. McElroy, his favorite sister, will return to Washington early, and the winter at the Executive Mansion will be brilliant socially. The noble White House is not being in order for the season. The great galleries with their thousands of cut glass reflections have been taken down and sent to Philadelphia to be cleaned and replaced, when they will be as handsome as they were when first put in position in President Grant's year in the White House. Carpets are being taken up and furniture renovated, and the old barn is to be put in as good condition as possible. The President is a man of excellent taste, and likes all things done under his own special supervision. "He is not satisfied with anything unless it is in the very best of order," said a person thoroughly familiar with his habits to your correspondent recently. If the rug in front of the fireplace is a quarter of an inch out of place, he will have it mended and have it straightened. He has a keen eye both for angles and for color and harmony. Everything must be at the best for him. It is not only so now but it always was so. At his home in New York it was always the same, and ever since I have known him, in fact, and that is a long time.

Not only at the White House will there be a brilliant season, but everywhere else. The season will be short, and there will be many who, like President Arthur, recognize as their last winter here and will be anxious to make the most out of it. There are quite a number of Senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March next, and there are also a large number of Representatives who will find their time here more or less of a burden. The diplomatic officers, too, are aware of the fact that this is their last winter in their present positions, and are preparing to make it a brilliant one from their standpoint. The diplomats are always ready to join in efforts for extraordinary social events, and when the President, the Cabinet, Members of Congress, diplomats and society generally go in for an unusually busy season, socially it is pretty evident that they will succeed in making it such.

THEATERS.

Washington is to have this winter what it has never had before—one or two first-class theaters. It is announced that a sufficient sum has been subscribed to enable the projectors of the Connecticut Avenue Casino to resume work upon that structure, and it is hoped that it may be ready for use during the coming winter. This is uncertain, perhaps, but at least the theater is in a position of strength to be ready by the time the season opens. This new Light Infantry building now being erected on Fifteenth street, near the Treasury, is to be very handsome, with brown stone front, and is to combine an armory for the Light Infantry with a first-class theater. Washington theaters have been, heretofore, wretched. The buildings have been barns, the stages poor, and, as a consequence, the companies, as a rule, bad. Last fall, however, was an exception, as regards the class of artists who visited here, for all the prominent companies and players came. This new building is to be a very fine one. The heavy iron girders which are to sustain the floor and stage, just received, are pronounced the heaviest pieces of iron work seen in the District. The town is saying much of itself, in the construction of the new large Government buildings as the Capitol, War and Navy Departments, Treasury, etc., the best of material, of course, has been employed. Manager Albaugh, who has also charge of the National Theater, gave the option to every actor and company with whom he arranged for the coming season to go to either place, and every one decided to go to the new opera house. It is to be opened by the Emma Abbott Company. The proprietors of

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE, catching the spirit of improvement in that line, announced a general alteration and improvement of that building, which will make it a much better and more popular place of amusement than it ever was before.

Society will be tendered some pleasant surprises this winter in the way of new houses and new theaters. Senator Palmer of Michigan is building a large residence on K street, between Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street, one of the most elegant residences in the city. A rather novel construction will be the front constructed entirely of Seneca stone, with the approaches, balconies, etc., of the same material. The main entrance will be reached by a flight of stone steps, ornamented with heavy neoclassical balustrades. Above the doorway will be a semicircular door piece of elegant design. From the parlor two semicircular windows open, on separate balconies and from the second story an oriel window is projected, carved in stone. In the third story will be an Italian loggia which will be with the house yet open to the air. The interior departments are very complete and in keeping with the exterior. The cost will be \$50,000. Perhaps the most remarkable structure that has ever been erected in this city for a private residence is the one which Col. Ferguson is now building at the corner of Twenty-fourth and M streets. It will be rectangular, 101 feet long by 74 feet deep, surrounding a central court to be 48x34 feet. The building will be two stories high. The walls will be pierced by numerous windows, and the entrance will be spacious. The upper story will open into a balcony which will be around the court.

There will be arched entrances into the court, through which carriages can be driven. The house is, of course, built on the Mexican plan. Before the war Col. Ferguson was in Mexico, where he joined the regulars, and was a Commissioner. After the war he left for Italy and went to Mexico, where he accumulated a fortune in the banking business, and in looking about for a pleasant place of residence he chose this city.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT receives occasionally some information from certain representatives abroad which would be interesting to average American young women, but it is not always given to the public for diplomatic reasons. American marriages with foreign people are not, as a rule, satisfactory. One of these representatives sent to the State Department some time since is a list of these events—some twenty or thirty—all of which had turned out badly. In some cases the complaints indicated that the foreign lord had gone so far as to have his American wife, desirous of making unworthy duchies, such as only noblemen are entitled to a permanent noblemen, who had married an American girl insisted on her cleaning and blacking his boots every morning and performing other duties of like character, and when she protested and finally refused, he applied a horsewhip until she found it convenient to return to her American mamma. On the other hand, there have been some marriages of Americans with foreign noblemen which have been quite satisfactory. Miss Slidell is married to Baron Ervinger, a great financial leader on the Paris Bourse, and her sister to the Count de St. Romane. Miss

Milberger, who belongs to one of the oldest Creole families of Louisiana, is the wife of the Vicomte de Roys, who is of the old nobility of France. Miss Bradwpod, of New Orleans, is married to the Italian Prince Ruspini, and Miss Lenard of the same city, recently married the Marquis de Valori.

Miss Madge, whose father was from Boston, and who made two fortunes in the ante-bellum times by keeping the famous St Charles Hotel in New Orleans (which, twenty-five years ago, was the best hotel in the South), first married an Englishman named Wimberding, and a year or two after his death she became the Comtesse de Meffay. The Misses Yzagars of Concordia Parish, La., both married into the English nobility, one being the wife of Viscount Mandeville, who will some time be the Duke of Manchester. Miss Minnie King of Georgia (a cousin of Gen. J. Floyd King, M. C. of Louisiana) married the Marquise of Anglais (the final descendant of the householder gallant and wicked Lord Uxbridge), who was badly wounded at Waterloo, where he commanded the Light Cavalry Division of the English Cavalry. Miss King is surely regarded as one of the most beautiful women in the South, and deserves the reputation. Her first husband was the Hon. Mr. Wadehouse, who died in a year or two after their marriage. Another Southern beauty, Miss Blunt of Mobile, married the Baron de Riviere of Paris, who owns large estates in the South of France; and a third, Miss Leonette of Tuscan, Gen. Magruder's daughter, who was born in Maryland, is the wife of Wm. Frederick Scarlett, Earl of Abinger, lately a Colonel of the English Guards' Regiment and a Major-General in the English Army. The English-American lady in this English Society is Lady Harcourt, who is the eldest daughter of John Lathom Motley, the historian.

Origin of Ammonia.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the combustion of the urine of animals.—Encyclopedias.

Every housekeeper can test baking powders to determine this disgusting quality by placing a can of the powder over a burning coal and watching the smoke. If the smoke is white, the powder does not contain Ammonia. Alum, Lime, Potash, Bone Phosphates. Prove it by the above test. It is prepared by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

RICH AND HANDSOME STYLES OF JEWELRY, at remarkably low prices, are now being sold by MERRIMAC & JACQUARD JEWELRY CO., Fourth and Locust streets.

THE MILITARY.

A Trip to Lake Minnetonka Planned for Next Month.

The Plans for a New Light Cavalry Camping Ground—Company Notes and Personals—Regimental Gossip.

About the first or second week in August Captain Tilly's men will leave for vacation at Lake Minnetonka. The plan was originally conceived by Captain Marshall of Company K who received flattering propositions from two railroad companies and two hotels. After making his arrangements he discovered that less than a dozen "I" men would attend the encampment the remainder being unable to obtain leaves of absence. He had invited Company L and on hearing what a slight representation Company L would make he turned the whole affair over to Captain Tilly who is now concluding the arrangements. The boys are promised a grand military trip in one hotel, while another promises the additional expense of a companion. The propositions were liberal.

From one plan an offer was received to take the boys at a low railroad fare, but high hotel bills, while the others proposed small hotel bills, but high railroad fares. The members of Company L, men of Company L will attend the excursion. General Sherman is said, will receive the St. Louis boys at the Lake.

The Light Cavalry has stopped drilling for the summer, but they propose to make things lively at the armory in the fall. Seeing the Milwaukee Cavalry drill with such precision and the active spirits propose to copy them. At the election next September the captaincy will be pressed on General Sherman. However, one of the most popular men entering the Army.

The mounted soldiers, among other things, have received new uniforms, a la the Milwaukee Cavalry, and almost every regiment has had its uniforms made. Pratico Lacoste Howard has thirty-two acres of ground about eight miles from Milwaukee, which he has offered to the drill ground. He proffers a long lease and short rental. With this arrangement a camp could be arranged for the boys to be accommodated with the ladies, and "all that you know," as a handsome young trooper said while he dwelt on the subject. The arrangement is his eyes.

I hope full quiet, which, heretofore only been temporarily arranged, are in the hands of workmen. They will shortly be newly furnished with uniforms, and will be in full uniform as any at the Armory. The company keeps up the regular Monday night drill.

Miss Jessie Prickett is spending this week with Miss Massingale.

Miss Ernesta Wells left the city on Thursday for Worcester, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Laroux have gone this week to the sea shore.

J. E. Halliday and wife left this week for the Northern Lakes.

W. B. Quigley and wife left this week for the Northern Lakes.

Wm. F. Pack and wife are visiting friends at Independence, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weston left this week for Green Lake, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Patten left this week for Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. O. E. Hudson is visiting her friend, Mrs. C. A. Sturz, in Toledo.

Miss Julia Gilbreath has returned after a visit to friends in Illinois.

Miss Ada Williams is visiting Miss Lillian Macbeth at Bonnville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gaunt are visiting their relatives in New Haven.

Mrs. Charles Morris is at the Long View House, Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bauman left on Thursday for Lake Minnetonka.

Miss Laura Merrill is visiting Miss Katie Richmond of the Hotel Royal.

Mrs. Alice Easton and family are at Mount Fern.

Mrs. A. F. Bemis, Mrs. Bemis and two children are at Pleasant Grove.

Miss Alice Laundon left with her mother on Monday for the sea shore.

Mrs. Ross Conger of Mexico, Mo., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Charles L. Case, wife and family left this week for the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin left the city on Monday for Boston.

Mr. Ben Walker and family have gone to Colorado for the summer.

Mr. Ferdy Provencher goes East next week to spend the summer at the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lockwood left on Monday for Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Sawyer visited friends in Independence last week.

Miss Mary Armstrong is visiting relatives in Edendale this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Weston left the city on Wednesday to visit relatives in the East.

Miss Grove Crawford Smith is spending the summer in the Catawba.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sebastian and family have gone to the sea shore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tiffany are spending the summer at Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bowell have returned from a trip to the country.

Mr. E. J. Thayer left with his family, on Monday, for the sea shore.

Mr. John B. Bishop of Mexico, Mo., is the guest of relatives in the city.

Mr. D. M. Brinkly and wife left the city on Tuesday for Mount Desert.

Mr. Thomas Jones left for the sea shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Capen are spending the summer at the sea shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. K. Tiffany are spending the summer at Kalamazoo.

Misses Jenny and Mattie Edwards will spend the summer at Jerseyville.

Miss Florence Lee has returned from a long visit to friends at Jerseyville.

Miss Carterwright with her children, is spending the summer at Bunker Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Peasey are spending the summer at Bunker Hill.

Miss Mary Steele is the guest of Miss Susie McCormick at Chester, Ill.

Hon. Brock Jones will leave next week to visit his mother at Danville, Ky.

Misses Jenny and Mattie Edwards will spend the summer at Jerseyville.

Miss Florence Lee has returned from a long visit to friends at Jerseyville.

Miss Carterwright with her children, is spending the summer at Bunker Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Peasey are spending the summer at Bunker Hill.

Miss Carterwright is visiting her friend, Miss Nellie Martin of Adams street.

Mr. William Tighe is spending a few weeks with her relatives in Keokuk.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hayden and little daughter

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. Prestorius left on Tuesday for the East. Mr. Mitchell Scott is visiting the Northwest. Miss Jessie Halliday spent last week at Akron. C. L. Fuller and wife have gone to Rye Beach. Mrs. W. L. Mitchell goes East for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grey have gone to Utica, N. Y. James Pryor and wife have gone to Long Branch. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coleman have gone to Boston.

Mrs. Mamie Darby is visiting friends at Keokuk, Iowa. Miss Ida Francis is visiting Miss Anna Woodward.

Mrs. Pepper and family are at Hanson's Grove, Minn.

Mr. Dr. S. B. Parsons and family are at Ingleside, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Greeley are summering at Elkhorn.

Mrs. Barnett is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Trepp.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Curtis have gone to Rye Beach.

Mr. J. Pomery left this week for the Eastern resorts.

Mr. E. B. Rosier is spending the summer at Kanawha.

Mr. T. C. Tamm is visiting friends at Bunker Hill.

Miss Emma Cupples is at present at Lake Minnetonka.

Miss Edward Fernold is at Mount Fern Villa, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. White left the city this week for the East.

Miss Emma Ballenger is visiting Mrs. Cape Pearson.

Miss Nellie Simpson is visiting friends at Louisville, Mo.

Mrs. Sanford and daughter have gone East for the summer.

S. P. Williamson and wife have gone East for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Condon are spending the summer at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jamison have gone West for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Plant have gone to Narragansett pier.

Miss Dede Kimball spent last week with her aunt in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jackson are spending the summer at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mr. George S. Bryant has remained home, after a prolonged stay in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Orr Orr left last week for Waukechon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bates and family are spending a few weeks at the hotel in Bunker Hill.

Mr. John Whipple and family will spend the remainder of the season out West.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jackson and family will go to Colorado for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McElroy and family will go to Colorado for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMasters left on Monday for the seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reed have gone to Colorado for Mount Desert.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickerson have gone to Colorado for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Settle and family are summering in Colorado.

Mr. Henry Albers is spending a few weeks with his mother at the hotel in Leavenworth, Kan.

Miss Annie Branch and Carrie Wilkerson have returned from a visit to friends at Belleville.

Mr. Harry Hodgen and family have joined Mr. Dr. Hodgen at Keenybunk Point, Maine.